## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FRILOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES -- Upon the re-assembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call veattention to the state of the Uuron, and to its con-tinued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon

the subject of Reconstruction.

It may be safely assumed as an axiom in the Government of States, that the greatest wrongs indicted upon a people e caused by an unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers; and that the timely revocation of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that be conferred upon a nation. The legislator or ruler who has the wisdom and inagnanimity to

some instances to collision and bloodshed, of has prevented that co-operation between ing the two races so essential to the success of of t industrial enterprises in the Southern

Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of the Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again involve the peace of the Nation. Its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country. The Federal Constitution, the Magna Charla of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and found peace prevails.

The receipts from the internal revenue have during the past three be now adequate to the settle-

This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country. When Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, civil strife had ceased; the spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force, and in the Southern States the people had warmed into national life; and, ple had warmed into national life; and, throughout the whole country, a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple, yet effective, provisions of the Constitution, the Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion. the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its diffiulties. Congress, however,

intervened consummated, declined to admit members from the represented States; adopted a series of measures which arrested the probeen so successfully accomplished, and, after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country farther from the at-tainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that the legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated, or else made to con-form to the genuine principles of a re-

publican government.
Under the influences of party passions and sectional prejudices, other acts have been passed, not warranted by the Consti-

Congress has already been made fa miliar with my views respecting the ten-ure of office bill. Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country; and that, while it remains in force, the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revocation would enable the executive departand removal in accordance with the origi-

The act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the army

These provisions should be at once an nulled; for, while the first might, in times of great emergency, seriously embarrass ever, enabled the Government to great emergency, seriously embarrass ever, enabled the Government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the express declaration of the Constitution, that a well-regulated militial being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the Government and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring guide. They can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand on as so many monuments of the stand on as so many monuments of the deficient wisdom which has characterized

The condition of our finances demand the early and earnest consideration of reached the immense sum of \$2.873,992, Congress. Compared with the bulk of our population, the public expenditures shows that on the first of November, 1867, have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1780 was nearly 4,000,000 which is an increase during the past year of people. There are no year about of \$2,491, this amount had been reduced to \$3,491, this amount had been reduced to \$3,491, this amount had been reduced to \$3,491, the first conditions of the Government had reached the immense sum of \$2.873,992. have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly 4,000,000 of people. Increasing each rear, about 8.3 per cent.—it reached, in 1860, 31,000,000—an increase of 700 per cent of the population in 1790. In 1869, it is estimated that it will reach 88,000,000, or an increase of 868 per cent in saventy rice. mated that it will reach 38,000,000, or an increase of 868 per cent, in seventy-nine years. The annual expenditures of the Federal Government, in 1791, were \$4,200,000; in 1820, \$13,200,000; in 1850, \$40,000,000; in 1850, \$63,000,000; in 1850, \$1,300,000,000, and in 1859, it is cetimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, that they will be \$372,000,000. By comparing the public disbursements of 1860, as estimated with those of 1791, it will be seen that the inof the government, has been 5,614 per centum, while the increase of population for the same period was only 868 per

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ments refer to and exhibit the disburse retrace his steps when convinced of error ments refer to and exhibit the disburse-will sooner or later be regarded ments of peace periods. It may, therefore, with the respect and gratitude of be of interest to compare the expenditures an intelligent and patriotic people. Our of the three war periods, the war with

manding General. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginta, Mississippi, and Texas are yet excluded from the sippi, and Texas are yet excluded from the provisions of that instrument, were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice President of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of persons of color, in the South, has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously exleted between 1800.000.000. Introduced into our Republican system. \$108.407,985 in coin; the circulation in the States, on the Pacific coast, about they would gradually, but surely, sap its connection with the States, on the Pacific coast, about they would gradually, but surely, sap its foundations, eventually subvert our gov \$40,000,000, and a few millions in the Nawer involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes. Louisiana was purchased from France, at a cest of \$15,000,000. Taking into consideration the specie in the curutry prior to 1849, potentially and other banks; in all less than a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sasred the specie in the curutry prior to 1849, potentially and other banks; in all less than a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sasred the specie in the curutry prior to 1849, potentially and other banks; in all less than a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sasred the specie in the curutry which a produced since also, on the Pacific coast, about the States, on the Pacific coast. paired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them, and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in gregate of \$3,300,000,000. Three years and mode in which it should be redeemed.

June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of \$1,600,000,000 during the four years immediately succeeding the war; or near-ly as much as was expended during the seventy years that preceded the rebellion, and which embraces the extraordinary

and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the conment of the questions growing out of civil thusance of useless and extravagant ex-war waged alone for its vindication. penditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make inevi-table an increase of taxes already too enormous, and, in many re-spects, odlous, on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unployed in the execution of laws both un-necessary and unconstitutional. One hun-dred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt. An army of tax-gatherers impov-erishes the nation; and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money which at the expense of the many, and has led to they collect from the people in the name of the Government. Judicious legislation holders, in view of the large profits which all notes or bills of paper, issued by and prudent economy can alone remedy they have enjoyed, would themselves be either, of a less denomination than \$20. suffered to exist, cannot fall to diminish confidence in the public councils, and weaken the attachment and respect of the people toward their political institutions. Without proper care, the small balance which it is estimated will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions will be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions.

It is shown by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Tresury, that the receipts for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1868, were \$405,636,808.03, and that the expenditures for the same period were \$377,340,284—leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$28,797,978. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869. will be \$341,392,868, and the expenditures \$338,152,470, showing a small balance of \$5.240,398 in favor of the Government. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$327,000,000, and the expendi-tures to \$303,000,000—leaving an estimat-

ed surplus of \$24,000,000.

It seems proper, in this connection, to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions. In 1779, when the Government commenced operations under the Federal Constitution, it was burdened for the year ending data to other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and deny to the States of the Union the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia.

These provisions should be at once annulled; for, while the first might, in times of great emergency, seriously embarrass of great emergency with an indebtedness of \$75,000,000, creat-

made an enormous addition to the debt; and when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the Government had of \$35,625,102; for the debt on the first day of November last is stated to have been \$2,327,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our Habilities the fur-ther sum of \$11,000,000—making a total

nerease, during thirteen months, of \$46, 500,000. 1865, it was suggested that a policy should be devised which, without being oppresbe devised which, without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that, the longer it is delayed, the more difficult must become its establishment. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1789 and 1816, and without further delay, make provision for the page

an intelligent and patriotic people. Our of the three war periods, the war with own history, although embracing a period less than a century, affords abundant proof that most, if not all, of our domestic troubles are directly reached their highest amount, about traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation.

Most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the emetment of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial, they have substantially falled, and proved pernicious in their results; and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute-book. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependence, and in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the Commanding General. Although the Constitutions manding General. Although the Constitutions are total-less than a century, affords abundant the three war periods, the war with the war expense incident to the war of 1812 to the war expense incident to the war expense to be masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race. It will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves upon having given freedom to four millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves upon having given freedom to four millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered into the hands of a few, and controlling power in the eacher the war of 1812 to the war of the war of 1812 to the sorted and profligation. In 1814, the and controlling power in the eached to the controlling power in the eacher the war of the controlling power in the controlling council to the war of 1812 to the sorted and profligation. In 1814, t millions of people, by their own tolera-tion of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved, derived from our commercial statistics.

> cent.; while, by many, 3 per cent, has been held to be an ample sufficient return for the investment. The general impression as to the exorbitancy of the existing rate of the interest has led to an inquiry rate of the interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the considerable mind respect to return the sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect to return the sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect to return the sufficient for purposes of circulation. in the public mind respecting the consideration which the Government has actual extravagant percentage for the use of the money borrowed, which was paper cur-

that the bonds are then converted into capital for the national banks, upon which those institutions issue their circula-tion, bearing 6 per cent, interest; and that they are exempt from taxation by Government and the States, and thereby be just to the taxpayers of the nation. Our national credit should be sacredly be assumed that the holders of our securibonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts, it would seem but just and equitable that the G per cent, interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the re-duction of the principal, in semi annual instalments, which, in sixteen years and

eight months, should liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would, at present rates, be equal to 9 per cent in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital; and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past ad-

monish the lender that it is not well to be over auxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the of the indebtedness of the Government at least manifest a willingness to help to

bear them. In referring to the condition of the cir-culating medium, I shall merely reiterate substantially that portion of my last an-nual message which relates to that subject. The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our cir-culation now embraces—first, notes of the ble for all dues to the Government, ex-cluding imposts, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interests upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal-tender notes issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imposts; and, third, gold and sliver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-an-nually receive their interests in coin from-

The aggregate product of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1867, the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of \$3.800,000,000. Three years of peace have intervened, and, during that time, the disbursements of the Government have successively, been \$520,000,000. \$346,000,000 and \$336,000.000 and \$336,000.000 estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending on the 3d day of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of \$1,800,000,000 during the four years of \$1,800,000,000 during the four years of the public debt. However, forcing it from circulation among the united as to be exported as a mere article of trade, to as dead to the money capital of forcing lands. They show the necessity of redeeming our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be exposed to danger in the theatre of \$1,800,000,000 during the four years been held to be an ample sufficient for purposes of circulation.

expenditures already named.

These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerable during the war, for the preservation of the nation, will not the preservation of the nation of the national device, are soldon. seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If de-preciated paper is to be continued as the money borrowed, which was paper ourrency, greatly depreciated below the value
of coin. This fact is made apparent;
when we consider that bond-holders
receive from the Treasury upon
each dellar they own in Government
bonds 6 per cent, in gold, which is nearly
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or quite equal to 9 per cent, in gold, which is nearly to the continued as the preciated paper is to be continued as the precia saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and to let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most effi-

enhanced 2 per cent. in the hands of the holder. We thus have an aggregate of 17 ments for a resumption of specie-payper cent., which may be realized upon each dollar by the owners of Government nestly inaugurated by the Government and nestly inaugurated by the Government and securities. A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to standard. Specie-payments having been upon a plan which would yield them a tion, so that the people may have the ben-fair remuneration, and, at the same time, efit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at

Our own history has recorded for our our own assory has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by the Government Listone of the most excepted defined to the control of the ment. It is one of the most successful devices, in times of peace or war, of expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of a few, when they are hearded in secret places or deposited under bolts or bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice, and de

preciated and worthless paper.

[The President alludes to the reports of the Interior Department, and says that treaties have been made with the Indians which will be sent to the Senate. He sanctions the policy which places the In-

dians on reservations.)

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The 6 per cent, bonds issued to these companies amounted, on the 5th inst., to \$44,887,000, and additional work had been performed to the extent of \$3,200,000. The Secretary of the Interior, in August last, invited my attention to the report of a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who has been specially instructed to examine the location, construction, and equipment of that road. I submitted, for the opinion of that road. I submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General, certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive which arose upon this report, and those which had from time to time been presented by the Commissioners appointed to inspect each successive section in the work. After carefully considering the law of the case, he affirmed the right of the Executive to order if necessary a of the Executive to order, if necessary, a thorough revision of the entire road. Commissioners were thereupon appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigations, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes specific

[A resume of the war, navy, and postflice reports is here given.] The President then proceeds to speak of

our foreign affairs.

No important question has occurred during the last year, in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Prance, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denversal March Portugal, The Netherlands, Denversal Research ur foreign affairs. mark, Sweden and Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo, and Madagascar.

Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics. The expressed wish of Congress, that our National good offices might be tendered to those republies, and also to Brakit and Paraguay, for bringing to an end the calamitous war which has so long been raging in the valley of the La Platte, has been assiduously compiled with, and kindly acknowledged by all the belliggreents. That important negotiation belligerests. That important negotiation has, thus far, been without result. Charles A. Washburn, late United States

Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being destrous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic squadron was early direct-

be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the Government. The borrowers would become the servants of the lenders; the lenders be masters of the people. We now pride correlives upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race. It will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleraupon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected, and obeyed. The President of Paraguay is understood to have opposed to Mr. Washamounted to \$1,174,000,000; while for the same period, the not exports of special marrobable charge of personal complicity were \$741,000,000. This shows an excess of product over the net exports of respondence, however, has not yet reached \$433,000,000. There are in the Treasury the United States. Mr. Washburn, In \$103,407,985 in coin; the circulation in the States, on the Pacific coast, about presents that two United States citizens,

without delay, to Asuncion, there to investigate the whole subject. The Rear

With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained between the United

States and Brazil and Paraguay. Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Chill, have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain, and the Republics of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific coast. Chill has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime, the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile move-ment has been made by either party dur-ing the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side. Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our proposition of mediation, and I do not rego the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the belligerents, and lead to a secure stablishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish-American Republics of the Pacific and Spain,—a result which would be attended with common benefits to the belligerents, and much ad-vantage to all commercial nations.

I communicate for the consideration of

Congress a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Republic has established the extremely liberal principle, and are receiving into its citizenship any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American Republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary registry. The correspondence herewith submitted ill be found painfully replete with accounts of the ruin and wretchedness pro luced by recent earthquakes of unparal Ecuador and Bolivia. The diplomatic agents and naval officers of the United

States who were present in those countries at the time of these disasters, furrnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with touching acknowledgments by the Congress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow-citizens has been answered by much liberality.

In this connection I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss Republic, whose Government and institupublic, whose Government and institu-

inhabitants who are suffering extreme lestitution produced by recent devastating Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexioan Government has not yet acted upon the three treaties negotiated here last sum

ner, for establishing the rights of natural

ized citizens upon a liberal aud just basis ; for regulating consular powers; and the adjustment of mutual claims.

All commercial nations, as well as all friends of republican institutions, have occasion to regret the frequent local dis-turbances which occur in some of the con-stituent States of Columbia. Nothing has occurred, however, to affect the harmony and cordial friendship which have for sev-eral years existed between that youthful

and vigorous republic and our own.
Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the results of that negotiation to the Senate during its present

The very liberal treaty which was entered inte last year by the United States and Nicaraugua has been ratified by the latter republic. Costa Rica, with the earnestness

sincerely friendly neighbor, solicts a re-ciprocity of trade; which I commend to the consideration of Congress. The convention created by treaty be tween the United States and Venezula, is July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of

claims, has been held, and its decisions have been recorded at the Department of The heretofore recognized Government of the United States of Venezula has been subverted, a provisional government hav-ing been instituted under circumstances which promise durability. It has been

formally recognized I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of Hayti and St. Domingo is very unsatis-factory and painful. The abolition of slavery, which has been carried into efslavery, which has been carried into effect throughout the island of St. Domingo, and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of republican institutions, and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish republics there, encounters many controller most of which may be supposed. obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long-indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European monarchial powers.

While the United States has, on all oc casions, professed a decided unwillingness.

Inst sny part of this continent, or of its
adjacent islands, shall be made a theatre
for a new establishment of monarchial
power, too little has been done by the of the government-class been 5,014 per contum, while the forces of population of the same period was only 589 per contum. The expenses of the government of the same period was only 589 per contum. The expenses of the was, it is estimated their interest in the various department of the same period was only 589 per contum. This this increase of population was only, 51 per contum. The same in 1500, the year of peace in the same period was now to the contract of the same period was now to the contract of the same period was now to the contract of the same period was now to the contract of the same period was now to the contract of the same period was now to the contract of the same period was now to the same period was now to the contract of the same period was now to the same period was now to the contract of the same period.

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absolute, harsh, and tyrannical than any known to civilized power.

The acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending the national jurisdiction and republican principles in the American hemisphere.

States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them, when firmly established as an independent republic, or when incor-porated into the United States, should be a new source of strength and power.

Conforming my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion lent support or toleration to unlawful expeditions set on foot upon the plea of republican propagandism or of national extension of aggrandizement. The necessity, however, of repressing such unlawfal movements clearly indicates the duty which rests upon the United States of adapting our legislative action to the new circumstances of decline of European monarchial power and influence, and the increase of American republican ideas, and interests, and

some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two Republics of the Island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themolysis more distinctly than beretofore in mingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than beretofore in the Island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration, with all the more earnestness because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for amnexation of the two Republics of the Island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations.

I am aware that, upon the question of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations.

but the conviction is rapidly gaining that date, and that on January 186, 1971, ground in the American mind, that, with they shall cease to be a legal tender for any debts whatsoever; and that all notes any debts whatsoever; and that all notes are sufficiently and the converted into

treaty for the establishment of commer-The receipts for customs for the last tree years have been as follows:

The receipts for customs for the last three years have been as follows:

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For the fiscal year ending June 20, 1856 (170,004,25158)

To the fiscal year ending June 20, 1856 (180,004,25158)

For the fiscal year ending June 20, 1857 (180,004,25158)

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For the fiscal year ending June 20, 1856 (170,004,25158)

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For the fiscal y a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the Islands passed under foreign control. Their prosperity is continually disturbed by expectations and alarms of unfriendly political proceedings, as well from the consideration that these securities have been transferred in payment of intended by the second securities and for foreign commodities; and just as little from the consideration that not materially diminish the revenues of the United States, would be a guarantee of the United States, would be a guarantee of the Jahands shall.

terest of manufactures and commerce, I have invited his attention to the importance of establishing now, while it seems easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the islands belonging to the two nations, in the waters of the North the interest upon a large portion of our securities is received by citi-

the last session of Congress, have been way of interest; the United States are not government. A liberal consular convention, which

The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria, for the regulation of the rights of naturalized citi-latter class, he thinks, will experience no zens, have been duly ratified and ex-changed; and similar treaties have been duction of the tariff. Nevertheless, it will

equally satisfactory convention of the same character, now in the course of tures. The average annual expenses of negotiation with the respective government, including interest, he ments of Spain, Italy and the Ottoman believes, can be kept within \$250,000,000;

ments of opain, fixty and the Ottoman empire.

The examination of the claims aginst the United States by the Hudson Bay Company and the Paget's Sound Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, alleged by those companies in virius of provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of June 18, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted under the direction of the joint international commission to which they were submitted for adjudication by the treaty between the two governments of July 1, 1888, and will, it is expected, be concluded at an early day.

No practical regulation of the controversy relative to the colonial trais and fisheries can be accomplished by ireaty between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall have expressed their judgment concerning the principles involved.

Three other questions, however, between the United States and Great Britain remain open for setting ment. These are the mutual rights of nations of the colonial rights of nations of the states are the mutual rights of nations of the colonial research the mutual rights of nations of the colonial research the mutual rights of nations of the colonial research the mutual rights of nations of the colonial research the mutual rights of nations of the colonial research the mutual rights of nations of the colonial research the mutual rights of nations of the colonial research the mutual rights of nations of the colonial research the research the

the American hemisphere.

Belleving that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John on the beat terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of those islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the basis fixed for the final ratification of the original treaty.

A compreheusive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and irsular communities, as speedily as it can be done peacefully, and without any violation of national justice, faith, or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them, when firmly established as an independent republic, or when incorporation of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an All-Wise Providence will so guide our connection, I last year rentantly submit them for the oscillation. I respectfully submit them for the oscillation, in the constitution, I respectfully submit them for the oscillation. I respectfully submit them for the oscillation, of the organic law, by remedying such the submit them for the people of those intending the time submit them for the respectfully submit them for the respectfully submit them for the people. Is said under the constitution, I have thus communication, I have thus communication of the original treaty. In the performance of a dark important muchtications of the organic law, by remedying such the protexts for violations of the organic law, by remedying the the constitution, I have thus commun Providence will so gains the Federal Union, in-strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, in-spire reverence for the Constitution, restore pro-perly and happiness to our whole people, and promote on earth peace and seed will toward men. ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington, Dec. 9, 1868.

## ----FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE

and trial, it is, that inconvertible and de preciated paper money is injurious to pub-lic and private interests, a positive political and financial evil, for which there can be It cannot be long before it will become but one justification of excuse, to wit: a necessary for this Government to lend temporary necessity arising from an unsome effective aid to the solution of the expected and pressing emergency; and it follows, consequently, that such a circulation of excuse, to wit: a necessary for this Government to lend temporary necessity arising from an unsome effective aid to the solution of the expected and pressing emergency; and it is not always and the expected and pressing emergency and the expected and emergency and the expected and emergency and the expected and emergency and the emergency are always and the emergency and the emergency are always and the emergency and the emergency and the emergenc

other foreign nations.

I am aware that, upon the question of further extending our possessions, it is apprehended by some that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an area more extended than our continent; a legal tender for debts contracted after that the contracted after th ground in the American mind, that, with the increased facilities for intercommunication between all portions of the earth, principles of free government as embraced in our Constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend within their sphere and influence the civilized nations of the world.

The attention of the Sepate and of Conversely in the same view of the questions of the same view of the questions of the same view of the questions. The attention of the Senate and of Con-possibly take the same view of the ques-ress is again respectfully invited to the tion, on cases now pending before it

The gold and silver product of Califor-nia and the Territories, since 1848, has tions, until the people of the Islands shall, of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union.

The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last. For the security of trade, and in the inhas been increased to an equal amount the balance of this immense sum-\$1,

Pacific ocean.

The two treaties between the United States and Italy, for the regulation of consular powers and the extradition of crims that the money which is collected for but to set a good example to other nations by steadily and rapidly reducing that debt. has been negotiated with Belgium, will be The repeal of taxes on manuctures, effect-submitted so the Senate. and Wirtemburg, and with the kingdom of Belgium be impracticable to attempt to restore and Wirtemburg, and with the grand duchies of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt; and I hope soon to be able to submit an commends a tax on sales to make good the loss of revenue from the tax on manufacand the receips ought not for the present exceed \$300,000,000—the \$50,000,000 of surplus to be spplied annually to the reduction of the debt.

The public debt on the first of July, 868, amounted to-Debt bearing compound interest \$2,063,063,641.80 nurrency 128,428,700.00

20,527,302 61

100,000,000 00

The receipts under existing laws for the

The expenditures for the same periods the expenses of the army should be

For the civil service, \$50,000,000 00 and

-and that the same plan be adopted in reference to the remaining 5 20s as fast as the option matures.

In conclusion, the Secretary denies that he has had any agency in or complicity with, any operations to sirect the stock or gold markets, and he alleges that it has been impossible to transact all the business of the department over its own coun-ters, readering it necessary to have recourse to brokers at the monetary centre

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTER

NAL REVENUE. According to the report of the Commis-doner of Internal Revenue, the largest re-cepts of internal revenue were in 1866, since which time the taxes have been reduced to the extent, as estimated, of \$173,000,000 per annum. This down not include the reduction of tax on spirits. The receipts of internal revenue, exclusive of the direct tax on land and the duty upon circulation and deposits of the National Banks, were: 1866, \$310,006,984; 1867, \$265,920,474; 1868, \$191,180,564. The receipts from the account sources of revenue. elpts from the several sources of revenue re—from banks, trust companies, savings institutes: Dividends and addition to sur-plus, \$3 024,774: circulation, \$26,901; de-posits, \$1,438,513; capital, \$399,589; The receipts from railroads were: Dividends

and profits, \$2,630,174; interests on bonds, \$1,259,155, and gross receipts, \$3,184,337. | 1807 | 1807 | 1808 | 1809 | 1808 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | 1809 | Retail dealers .... Retail liquor 2,507,201 2,986,683 3,242,915 5,425,341 5,850,257 1,854,867

989, 184 20,759,078 3,769,078 15,945,477 5,819,545 28,996,964 868,145 The expenses of collecting the revenue have increased from \$7,889,700 in 1866 and \$8,982,686 in 1867 to \$9,827,801 in 1868.

It cost in 1868 4.94 per cent of the net revenue to collect it.

The taxes collected for the months of July, August and September, 1868—being the first quarter of the fixeal year 1869—amount to \$38,620,898 against \$53,397,963 for the same time in the previous year. The falling off is the result of the rates of taxation, and the repeal of the tax upon manufactured articles. The Commissloner estimates the aggregate receipts for the year at \$145,000,000.

There are now 204 distilleries in operation, with an aggregate daily producing capacity of 227,758 gallons. There are 459 distilling warehouses. Hicitstills have been greatly reduced in number since the passage of the new law.

The collection of the direct tax in the Southern States which has heretofore

Southern States, which has heretofore been postponed, has been again extended until January, 1869. The State of Dela-ware having refused to assume the tax or the officers of the United States, an

posed establishment of a civil service sys-tem, and the consolidation of several col-lection districts, thus abolishing the offices four in Philadelphia. He renews his recommendation that the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue be made a

separate department. How to Have a Cheap Hot Dinner.

We happened to be present in May last while Prof. Pepper was conducting some very interesting optical experiments to a rowded and appreciative audience.
This Institute is one of the most valuable and instructive in London, and we trust that in due time we shall have omething like it-and even better-in

this city. A large hall in the building is devoted to the exhibition of novel inventions, many of which were remarkable for their ingentity. At the time of our visit a very voluble little personage was ammoning the visitors to examine a small contrivance which he called the Norwegian Cooking Apparatus. It consisted of a tin vessel or stew-pan having a closely fitting cover, and into which a piece of mutton or beef, potatoes, and other vegetables, are placed in water at the boiling point. The vessel is covered so as to be water-tight, and then carefully enclosed in a felted box, and the lid scaled. The apparatus before us had been shut up nearly three and a half hours, and when opened in our presence, we were invited along with half hours, and when opened in our presence, we were invited along with other half-hungry visitors to eat of the visuds thus prepared, which we found well cooked and very palatable. The lecturer on the cooking apparatus remarked that the pessantry of Norway, wise in their generation, were great eaters of porridge. They found that, by boiling their mess for only five minutes, and then immediately enclosing the sauce-pan, all het, in a little felted box, the acquired heat was sufficient to complete the cooking heat was sufficient to complete the cooking of the porridge and to keep it hot for

The Norwegian Government it appears took a leaf out of the peasant's book, and adopted the same plan of cooking, which

Amount in Treasury ... \$2,525,207,019 19

Amount in Treasury ... \$2,525,207,019 19

Com ... \$169,500,501 97 \$181,600,502 25

Curreacy ... \$2,500,900 97 \$181,600,502 25

Receipts, exclusive of loans, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1808, \$405,638,083 32.

Expenditures, exclusive of principal of public debt, \$377,840,284 86 Receipts for the quarter ending September 30, 1863, exclusive of loans, \$90,392,868.77. Expenditures, exclusive of interest on public debt, \$105,152,270,75.

The Socretary estimates that under existing laws, the receipts and expenditures.

Now for a workingman there is nothing like a good hot meal. It adds lorge and power to human muscle. Therefore, in

be boiled every morning—let the mance-pans containing the provisions for the day's dinner be placed to boil for five minutes, and then shut up, piping hot, in a wood box, well fitted inside with unexp felt, and the family need concern them-selves no more till the dinner hour arrives. At that time the food will be found nicely cooked, and with the addition of some salt and perper it will constitute a dish it to set belore a king. The laborer can as easily carry the little Norwegian stew-pau to the field, as he can his little tin pati

> A Plitsburgh sawing machine valuer calls at certain residences and permission to look at the sawing machine which request is greated. He wowlide examining the machine, desired ont it out of gear, and then ask the is show him how it worked. In case failed he would offer to exahange machine and the call of the content of or sell one of his own; but the swindle was caught by one lady, who gold showed him the door.